



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1882.

Amusements To-Day.

Albion Stock - Theatres - Musical Comedy
Academy of Music - Musical Comedy
American - 2nd and Broadway - Matinee
Bijou Opera House - Drama
Booth's Theatre - Love
Brooklyn's Museum - Drawing and Art
Drama - 2nd and Broadway - Matinee
Eagle Blue Museum - 2nd Avenue
Grand Opera House - 42d Street - Matinee
Haverty's Nether Garden - Matinee
Haverty's Little Theatre - Palais Royal Gas Matinee
Haverty's 4th Ave. Theatre - Comedy
Haverty's 5th Ave. Theatre - Comedy
San Francisco Mystery - Broadway and 22d St.
Standard Theatre - Tragedy
Stevens Hall - Concert
Thalia Theatre - Drama, La Waterman
Theatre Comique - Square Sovereignty
Tuxedo Pastore - Comedy - Variety
Union Square Theatre - The Doctor's Love
Wallack's Theatre - The School of Scandal
Windor Theatre - Comedy Matinee
World's Museum - 1st Avenue

Guiteau's Trial.

GUITEAU repeated his request to Judge COX yesterday to be permitted to address the jury in his own behalf. Neither Mr. SCOVILLE nor Col. REED, he said, represented him in his defense. He was his own counsel, and he thought it of the utmost importance that the jury should hear his speech, because if any of them had a doubt as to their duty to acquit him, that speech would probably settle it in his favor. He also asked the Judge to charge that if the jury believed that he believed it was right for him to remove the President because he had special Divine authority, and was forced to do it by the Deity, they should acquit him on the ground of insanity. Judge COX promised to consider the prisoner's request to address the jury.

Mr. SCOVILLE continued his speech for the defense. He contrasted GUITEAU's plea that the act was right because it was inspired by God with what he called the real defense, namely, that GUITEAU never had any inspiration of any kind, and that it was a delusion all through, and a proof of the diseased condition of the assassin's mind. Mr. SCOVILLE contended that the prosecution, in objecting to the introduction of certain evidence by the defense, had not shown a spirit of fairness. He sharply criticized Lawyer FOXHORN and District Attorney CORKILL for the manner in which the case for the prosecution had been conducted. PORTER, he said, had prostituted his mind for money to hang an insane man. GUITEAU suffered from chronic insanity, and during his lecturing tour he was simply a peripatetic madman. He had got the idea that another civil war was imminent from Senator CHANDLER of Michigan. The way he was affected by that idea showed that he was insane, and the steps by which his mind was led from that to the conception of the assassination further proved his insanity.

The speech was not finished.

A Fortunate Delay.

It is known upon good authority that the President recently said the remaining changes in the Cabinet would not be made until about the 1st of March. In other words, he has postponed his intention in this respect a month, and doubtless for reasons satisfactory to himself.

Looking at the whole situation, Gen. ARTHUR is entitled to indulgence in finally forming his Administration. He has done nothing rashly, and experience has shown that he is not likely to commit error in that direction. A more drastic will, like that of Mr. CONKLIN, would have completed the work, when he began it, at a single dash.

By this method the Half-Breeds would have had one object of attack. Now they are assailing the President in detail, as he announces the choice of a Cabinet advisor, because he dares to differ with their preferences.

Although chosen by the same vote that Gen. GARFIELD received, as his successor in certain constitutional contingencies, the Half-Breed managers, who drove the late President into his quarrel with Mr. CONKLIN, treat Gen. ARTHUR as an interloper.

They regard him as a sort of political Orion, setting up as the Tucumcari claimant to a great estate.

This delay may, however, be attended with one good result. If the President ever seriously intended to appoint EFFROY SARGENT Secretary of the Interior, he will have time to consider the dangers of that step and to avoid an irreparable blunder, which would disgrace the Administration.

When Effroy Sargent suddenly turned up in Washington a fortnight ago, the Ringlers with whom he had been closely identified while in Congress were assured by him that he had been called there to take the Interior Department. He appeared upon the floor of the Senate on Friday, the 6th inst., and informed several members of that body that his nomination would be sent in that day. Assuming this statement to be true, his presence under such circumstances provoked much indignant comment.

We have reason to know that on the night of that very day the President informed Senators that no decision had been reached, and that his mind was still open to conviction. Consequently, it may be taken for granted that EFFROY SARGENT has never been offered the Interior Department, and that his representations concerning it were unfounded. No man guilty of negligence is fit to fill an office of trust, or is entitled to confidence of any kind.

It is barely possible that under mistaken influences and desiring to give the Pacific coast a seat in the Cabinet, the President may have considered EFFROY SARGENT's name with more favor than it deserved to receive. But we are sure he is not committed to appoint him.

If Gen. ARTHUR will read the best newspapers of both parties, and the independent press, it will not take him long to discover that he has escaped a great peril in not choosing as an adviser this creature of corruption, this champion of pugnacity, this tool of Kilkenny, this ally and defender of Sioux ROBINSON, this associate and next friend of BOE SHIFFRIN, and this trading politician. It is one of the cases in which delay, instead of being dangerous, has been wise and most fortunate.

Gov. CORNELL At Sea About Taxation.

Gov. CORNELL, in his last message, carefully avoided committing himself by the expression of positive opinions and the offering of practical recommendations concerning many of the most important questions now awaiting legislative decision. The messages seems to have been prepared as a campaign document; and therefore it was constructed with more than usual caution, and was more than ordinarily evasive, and its mere generalities were many.

He did, however, say something positive in regard to taxation; but what he said was not creditable to him as a political economist, though as a political tactician he may have succeeded in producing the effect he desired. Gov. CORNELL took ground in favor of the extension of the taxes on personal property,

and thereby, perhaps, commanded himself to the farmers who vote the Republican ticket, and who are ignorant of the true principles of the subject he discussed.

"One great defect of the assessment laws," he said, "is their failure to reach personal property, thereby imposing an undue proportion of the burden of taxation on the owners of real estate." The great defect of our assessment laws, on the contrary, as experience amply proves, is their complication of taxation by extending it in all directions to personal property. A simple system under which the taxes shall be actually collectible, which shall bear equally on all, and which shall encourage enterprise and shall not divert capital from the State because of its heavy burdens, is what we want.

A tax on land and on a few classes of competing business may be so laid that it will yield money enough for State purposes, and yet not impose unequal burden on anybody or any department of trade, manufacture, or commerce. The aim in taxation should be to distribute among all direct competitors, whether they be owners of land or of other competing property. In the end, the consumers always pay the money; the person taxed only advancing it to the State, and then collecting it out of his customers or tenants in the way of higher prices for his land or commodities. The system of taxation which shall make this distribution most equal and least annoying and injurious to capital is the wisest and best for everybody, farmer and merchant, landlord and tenant, laborer and employer.

The law now imposes taxes on personally generally, but they cannot be collected. They are evaded in many ways by rich men, who resort to legal makeshifts to avoid them; while a large share of the smaller middlemen, and ignorant of the means adopted by their richer neighbors to get rid of the tax, reluctantly pay the charge and carry out fruitlessly against the injustice and inequality. They know that they are paying more, very likely, than their immediate competitors in business; that only a small share of the personal property righteously subject to taxation bears any part of the burden. And even a large fraction of the taxes assessed, and which are not sworn off, cannot be collected. Mayor GRAY, in his recent message, reported that the sum of the bad debts of the city in this direction was now ten millions of dollars.

Nor would it be wise to impose personal taxes with severity. If that were done, we should soon frighten away capital from New York. It would seek other States where the burden it has to bear were not so great. Our trade would fly to New Jersey, and manufacturers of late years so extensively increasing here, would follow it. They would go where money could be used to the best advantage, and where enterprise was best developed.

About a year ago that profound thinker and modest citizen, the late ISAAC SHERMAN, proposed a simple, sensible, comprehensive plan of taxation, which we at the time copied in THE SUN and commended to the attention of Gov. CORNELL, who then just pronounced opinions like those in his last message in favor of the indiscriminate taxation of real and personal property. Mr. SHERMAN had no superior in the Republican party or in any other party as an authority on the subject he treated, and we once again invite the attention of Gov. CORNELL to the arguments and propositions contained in his admirable pamphlet.

It is not necessary for us now to describe in detail Mr. SHERMAN's plan and his bill for carrying it into execution. His own words sufficiently summing up his proposition will be enough: "Under the proposed system, primary taxation is limited to real estate and a few hundreds of bankers and corporations, and the great mass of the people will be free from the unnecessary annoyances and indignities of primary taxation; and still taxes imposed under this system will finally be found only adjusted in all prices of consumable commodities and in rents." The aim of a just and scientific taxation must be to accomplish the end here indicated, and a system which does not do that, works unequally, is impracticable as a whole, and can only be defended by dogmatiques.

Knee breeches, Poets, and Foremost Literary Men.

If a young man chooses to wear knee breeches and black silk stockings instead of the trousers worn by other men, surely that is no social crime. He merely adopts in part the fashion of a former period, and does it of his own motion. He refuses to wait for tailors to start the innovation, and may think, with good reason, that he has as much right as they to set the fashion.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of knee breeches. They give a man a chance to show off his handsome calves, if he has them. As a correspondent of ours has already observed, breeches soon become baggy at the knees, and moreover, they sometimes are so long that they drag in the mud. Nor is the evening-dress of men by any means the most becoming which could be devised. It is very convenient, doubtless, but it offers no opportunity for the display of individual taste. It is the same for all men, and puts them all on a level, so far as costume can do that. If, therefore, a young fellow thinks to improve it with knee breeches and silk stockings, why let him go ahead!

This determination on their part is a sensible conclusion, and they ought to adhere to it.

We do not say that knee breeches and silk stockings worn with an evening dress otherwise of the regulation style are a desirable novelty, especially if the man is deficient in the matter of calves. He ought to be more reverentially if he attempts any change at all. The garments worn by Bunker in the play are much better. They are convenient and in color and character of material can be varied according to the taste of the wearer. But an evening costume altered only by the substitution of knee breeches and stockings for trousers, and a white waistcoat for a black one, is not agreeable. Still, if a man chooses to wear it, why should he not array himself? People who are very much troubled by the innovation show their pettiness and their provincialism. Bunker, too, he may exhibit his bad taste and his vanity; but exhibitions of these defects or weaknesses are not uncommon. And at least he displays independence. If the Prince of WALES should take to wearing the garments of the time of CHARLES the First or Louis the Thirteenth, how long would it be before our tailors set themselves to learning how to cut them?

Knee-breechers have been worn out of doors in the summer for several years past by large numbers of our young men, and nobody has objected to the fashion. It is a very sensible one, indeed, and is sure to become more and more common. What can be the objection to getting up something on the same general plan for evening dress? Ten or fifteen years ago some young fellows in fashionable society tried to introduce the old blue coat and breeches buttons for full dress. They did not succeed in getting many imitators, and their movement for more color specially died out. Why not now try the doublet, knee breeches, silk hose, and lace buckles?

Why refuse a visitor simply because of the fashion of his clothes? If he is a fool, that is another thing. If he is a humbug, of course

you want none of him. If he is a pretentious ill-mannered, egotistic fellow, you may reasonably avoid him. But he may be a fool and otherwise odious, and yet dress like every body else; and he may be a charming companion, a decidedly interesting man, though he gets himself up in an odd way. The time was, and it was not so very long ago, that a beard was taken as the indication of a cracked brain, and a moustache interfered with a man's business credit. Parting the hair in the middle still greatly irritates some people, who regard it as a sure sign of a fool or an empty-headed top. There is no law, social or other, which compels a man to dress like every other man you meet.

The Boston Evening Transcript quotes a letter from a New York poet criticizing a young Irish poet who is now visiting this country. The "foremost literary men of New York," according to our home poet, are summing the bard of Erin. But why is that? Because they do not like his clothes, and because his poetry is not to their taste? Is his verse really below the average metropolitan product in that line? And why should anybody trouble himself about the poet's clothes? As we have said, it is silly and impudent to pay attention whatever to the fashion of his garments.

He has come over here merely to make money, they say. But that is the object of many English writers, some of the highest fame, who have visited us in the past years ago abolished Sunday military reviews, and the rest restoration of them by Gen. FARRIS has been severely criticized. The present effort to give the French soldier his Sunday again is not a narrowly Puritan one, for most of the people who are urging the movement treat Sunday as a holiday. In our service there is a marked difference between Sunday and secular days, but the difference should be as great as the good of the service will allow. Whether the pending bill is the best means of securing the end is another question.

Capt. EARL expresses his intention to begin building his ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama "immediately after the passage of the bill" for that purpose now before Congress. But if he waits for that, he may be older and wiser than he is now.

The trouble in the Balkans, the deadlock in Egypt, the political crisis in Germany, French troubles in Tunis, land business in Ireland, and nihilism in Russia portend for most of Europe a restless year. Meanwhile, Elugs ALFONS and LUIS and Queen CRISTINA and PIY are improving the unversed and adventurous quiet of the Iberian peninsula to enjoy themselves together.

The friends of the sailor are convinced that many of his misfortunes arise out of the system of advance pay. Consequently the Seamen's Friend Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and other powerful forces are at work trying to make it a crime for shipowners or boarding-house keepers to trust Poor Jack. But, after all, the sailor has only been following a widespread custom in living on the future. Looking at the heavily mortgaged railroads, public buildings, business enterprises of all kinds, and even churches, Poor Jack finds plenty of bad examples. When the sailor looks at the immense burden of public and private debt, he can hardly be blamed for taking a few weeks' advanced pay.

If the land-mongers trying to prevent the sailor from getting his advance pay are to get the rest of the bill by finding some other sailor-sabotage or boarding-house keeper who will not trust the sailor without holding him, at present Jack is imposed upon through his natural gratitude to those who have trusted him. But his humanity to be annoyed after a long voyage will be annoyed by his brokers on that occasion for supplies that were never used.

Throughout the eight years of his corrupt and infamous administration, which stand apart in our history for their foulness, Sioux ROBINSON revelled in deficiencies. So that, after entering office literally out at the elbows, as shown by investigation, he is now among the rich members of Congress.

But he carries a brand on his cheek that neither time nor wealth nor office can efface. He may be accepted as the leader of the Republican party in the House. He may pull the wires by which the jack-in-the-box that sits in the Speaker's chair may be jerked in or out at his pleasure. He may pack committees for JOHN REED and his associates to whom he is not averse. He may get up the scare of a Spanish war as a double speculation in stocks and in four millions of jobs awarded by a Republican Congress. He had some shrewd eyesight when he was given away capital from New York. It would seek other States where the burden it has to bear were not so great. Our trade would fly to New Jersey, and manufacturers of late years so extensively increasing here, would follow it. They would go where money could be used to the best advantage, and where enterprise was best developed.

About a year ago that profound thinker and modest citizen, the late ISAAC SHERMAN, proposed a simple, sensible, comprehensive plan of taxation, which we at the time copied in THE SUN and commended to the attention of Gov. CORNELL, who then just pronounced opinions like those in his last message in favor of the indiscriminate taxation of real and personal property.

But he carries a brand on his cheek that neither time nor wealth nor office can efface. He may be accepted as the leader of the Republican party in the House. He may pull the wires by which the jack-in-the-box that sits in the Speaker's chair may be jerked in or out at his pleasure. He may pack committees for JOHN REED and his associates to whom he is not averse. He may get up the scare of a Spanish war as a double speculation in stocks and in four millions of jobs awarded by a Republican Congress. He had some shrewd eyesight when he was given away capital from New York. It would seek other States where the burden it has to bear were not so great. Our trade would fly to New Jersey, and manufacturers of late years so extensively increasing here, would follow it. They would go where money could be used to the best advantage, and where enterprise was best developed.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

As Secretary of the Navy, this grasping jobbing indulged in defalcations as a profitable luxury. He left one of seven millions to be made good by his successor. He got up the scare of a Spanish war as a double speculation in stocks and in four millions of jobs awarded by a Republican Congress. He had some shrewd eyesight when he was given away capital from New York. It would seek other States where the burden it has to bear were not so great. Our trade would fly to New Jersey, and manufacturers of late years so extensively increasing here, would follow it. They would go where money could be used to the best advantage, and where enterprise was best developed.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week ago, the canal laborers got only \$1 a day in Colombian money, and it is not known if they will be paid in Spanish or American money. Some of the men are so poor that they have not the courage to assume the responsibility of their positions when they know their rights.

At the trial of the Chagres Canal, that is the second general strike on the Isthmus since the last began a week